



POETRY.

A FAMILY.

I saw Content the other day,
Sit by her spinning wheel,
And Plenty in a wooden tray,
Of wheat and Indian meal.

Health, also, at the table sat,
Dining upon a ham;
But Appetite demanded yet
A cabbage and a clam.

Wealth sat enthroned upon a green
And fragrant load of hay;
And Happiness compelled a dog
Behind his cart to play.

Delight was chasing butterflies,
With Laughter and with Joy;
Affection gazed with ardent eyes
Upon the sweet employ.

Beauty was watering flowers
Beside the cottage door;
And Pleasure spoke about a tour
To Mr. Staple's store.

Justice bid good morrow, and
Invited me to tea;
But Jolly bid me stay away,
Unless I came with Glee.

Patience sat in an easy chair,
Unravelling a skein;
While Mirth, with roguish eye and air,
Would tangle it again.

Benevolence had built a tower
Of pudding, bread and meat,
And bid Compassion take it o'er
To Want, across the street.

But I was gratified to see
Easy, and free, and fair,
With Innocence upon his knee,
Old Satisfaction there.

He took me by the hand, and led
Me down a vista green,
Where Fun and Frolic antics played,
Two ancient oaks between.

But best of all, it was to find,
That Love, the day before,
The fopping Dress had kicked behind,
And tossed him out of door.

And now, kind reader, if you choose
This family to know,
A FARMER'S here I'll introduce—
A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

AGRICULTURAL.



THE WHEAT WORM.

Jesse Buel—Having seen a call in one number of thy useful paper, the Cultivator, for information in relation to the weevil, or wheat insect, I send thee the result of my observations and discoveries which if not fully satisfactory to thy readers, I hope it will induce some of them to pursue my investigation. and if the farmers generally arrive at the same conclusion as myself, I think the time not far distant, when they will totally destroy the race of this destructive little foe.

In the first place I have found that the insect which attacks the wheat is a small snuff-brown fly, which deposits its eggs in the hull of the wheat when it is in full blow, the hull at that time being open. These eggs produce from 3 to fifteen little maggots to each deposit, and by the time the kernel gets its milky state, they are sufficiently matured to convert it to their food.

And as the wheat becomes hard, they are so far advanced in the stage of their existence as to prepare for their next and more elevated state of life, in the form of the fly. To effect this they form to themselves, a covering or incrustation which I shall compare to that of the cocoon of the silk-worm, in which they are protected for a next year's development. And in this dormant state they still remain in the hull of the wheat, to be brought forth by the re-animating heat of spring, in the most perfect form of this insect life, the small snuff brown fly; but like all other insects it can be brought to active life by a proper degree of heat. I have carefully watched the wheat from the time of heading to maturity, and have discovered the fly in numerous instances, pushed into the hull of the wheat while in the blow, and on examining could discover the small eggs, or deposit, which produces the little maggot, which we term the weevil. It is but a short time they remain in the active maggot form but the precise time I cannot say but probably about as long as the wheat remains in the milky state. A few years past at the time of harvesting was very rainy, and I put my wheat into the barn very damp, which caused it to heat in the mow. In the course of the fall I had occasion to go to the upper part of the barn, and I found the inside of the roof literally covered with this same little fly, which had

been hatched by the heat of the mow. I threshed the wheat by a machine, and on cleaning got several quarts of the cocoons of the weevil probably half of which were hollow, and the hole plain to be seen, where the fly escaped. The others were sound, and contained the insect in the same state of life as when it encased itself to be incubated by the heat of next season. And this perfectly accounted for the innumerable swarms of flies which were in the roof of the barn.

Now I conclude these flies are all hatched out about the same time, and he usual season that wheat is in the flower, is the exact time when these flies by a law of their nature, deposit their eggs for the continuance of their species. And this accounts for the fact, that very late sown wheat, and some pieces of very early wheat escape the time of their deposit. In proof of the foregoing, I will mention a corroborating circumstance; which happened to a friend of mine, the same season I have been mentioning. He went east to sell the right of a threshing machine. When in Orange county, in Vermont, wishing to show the power of his machine, requested the privilege of threshing. A man whose name I have forgotten told him he had a quantity of wheat which was very much destroyed by the weevil and mow heat, which he might thresh and welcome. Some time after he commenced threshing, he found himself and machine covered with an immense quantity of small flies, which could not fly, which no doubt were the production of the weevil, and hatched in the fall by the heat of the mow. The next parcel which he threshed, in the same neighborhood and put up in good condition, produced no flies. I am particular in mentioning this fact to show that the weevil is contained in the dormant state in the spring following, from manure, barn litter, and heaps of straw; and is probably in the vigor of its life at the time wheat is in the blow, and at the time deposits its eggs to be hatched the next season; and that wheat in the soft state, is the only article proper for nourishing their young while in the maggot form, and affording them safe keeping through the winter.

Now should these become established facts, it is plain to be seen that the united exertion of the farmers can in two or three years totally destroy their race. The manner of destroying which I propose is to thresh the wheat in the fields, which may easily be done by threshing machines, and burn all the straw and chaff in the fields, and burn over his stubble ground. Let this be practised by every person who raises wheat, and in two years, I am bold to say, we shall not be troubled with the weevil. The wheat should be floured in the winter, and such as is kept for seed should be subjected to some process, to destroy what few insects may be lodged among it. But the farmers may rest assured, that the great evil of the insect is not in the seed wheat, but in the straw and chaff.

From thy friend,

HENRY GREEN.
Kingsbury, 5th mo., 1836.

INDIAN WARFARE.

We published some time since, an account of the destruction by the Creek Indians of the village of Roanoke, which was situated on the Chatahochee river, about 30 miles below the town of Columbus. A correspondent of the Portland Courier, gives the following particulars of the transactions, which will compare well with many of those recounted in the histories of the Indian wars of New England.

At the time of the assault, there were in the village from 70 to 80 persons, who were taken entirely by surprise, not being in the least apprehensive of an attack. The Indians, as is almost always their custom entered the village just before day with forces amounting to 300 warriors. They dispersed through the village and posted themselves at the doors and windows of each house in such a way as to make their work of destruction sure the moment the inmates came into the open air. As might be expected there was such a disparity in numbers, and the stronger party being so advantageously disposed of, the savages were but too successful. The village was taken—every house was burnt—twelve persons left dead and fifteen were missing some two or three days after the attack.

At one house there were lodged a gentleman, his wife and two boarders one of whom is a Georgian by birth, the other a northern merchant, for some time a resident of the village. When the alarm was made the host, though entreated to pause, ran to the door, and was instantly shot down by the savages. The other Georgian had escaped from the house, and was hastening to the forest with which the village was environed, when he also was fir-

ed upon—the ball passed through his thigh between the muscles and bone. Severely wounded as he was he continued his course and succeeded in making his escape. His companion was about to follow when he recollected that his hostess, whose lifeless husband was then weltering in his blood which had been shed at his own threshold, was left alone with her infant child. He could not persuade himself to abandon her while surrounded with such imminent danger, and in such trying circumstances. He immediately altered his purpose, and taking the two helpless beings that had just been thrown on his protection he concealed them under a box, at the same time secretly himself under a barrel. He had barely effected this when the savages burst into the house plundering and destroying every thing before them. They entered the chamber in which he was secreted—they even seated themselves on the box which concealed a helpless mother and a still more helpless infant. He could distinctly hear their conversation, and understanding their language he was made fearfully sensible of their situation. The least noise from the infant and their destruction was inevitable. But an unseen hand protected them—the child remained quiet—the savages left the room—and at last he heard their retreating footsteps as they sallied forth into the streets. He now breathes freely again. But a dense smoke with which the room is filled gives him the intimation of the approach of new danger and warns him that it is time to leave his retreat. He finds the bed in flames—this he extinguishes, & in doing this, he perceives that the chairs, tables, and the like, had been piled up in the middle of the room, and the whole set on fire. A pail of water had been left. This dashed on the ascending flames and the whole is extinguished. All this is hardly the work of a minute—it is done, and he returns to his retreat beneath the barrel.

The village is now in possession of the savages. The flames are doing their work of destruction at a rapid rate. The groans of the dying, the shouts of victory mingled with the war-whoop, the report of musketry and the crash of falling buildings contrasted with the stillness, of approaching morning, are borne in fearful sounds to those who are still surrounded by real danger. The savages return to the house they had first left. They set fire to the piazza. There is now but one alternative. The flames are ascending to the roof of the house; few moments delay must be fatal—something must be done or he may be consumed by a more ruthless enemy than the foe without. At this crisis he had the presence of mind to observe that the dense smoke proceeding from the burning house, was borne by a fresh breeze towards a neighboring thicket. This suggested to him the means of escape, and taking the widowed mother and her helpless infant, for whose safety he had already encountered so many dangers, under cover of the smoke he reached the thicket unperceived, and finally escaped.

Seldom has a person in times of imminent danger exhibited more presence of mind more determined resolution, more daring courage than was exercised on this occasion.

DYING RICH.—In the expedition which sailed in the year 1805 under Sir Home Popham, with a view of inducing some of the South American Spanish colonies to throw off their allegiance and declare their independence, it happened that in nearing the island of Fernando Oronha, about 100 leagues from the coast of Brazil, several of the ships got upon a shoal, and some were wrecked—others seriously damaged. This shoal consisted of rocks facing the northward, behind which was a low bank of hard sand, just above the water; and the two ships which were lost went stem on the rocks. The Artillery transport soon went to pieces; but the Britannia, a fine powerful ship, built of teak, held together long enough to allow the crew to be taken off by the boats of the other ships, that had taken the alarm, and hove to. Two curious circumstances occurred in the loss of these ships, which I think worth relating.—The Artillery transport, as I said before, went right bow on the rocks—the bowsprit and jib-boom projecting over the rock on the sand. Along these, the officers, artillerymen, & ship's company made their way, and dropped safely on the rock and sand.—Among the last was Col. Yorke, who commanded. Either from misjudging his distance, or trepidation, he dropped too soon, just reached the edge of the rock, and slipped down between it and the ship. He had loaded his pockets with money, which carried him under water directly and he was no more seen, being the only person lost from that ship. The Britannia being

a very powerful ship—after the passengers were moved, it was thought that part of the consignment, (Spanish Dollars for China) might be saved, and several barrels had been got on the main deck, but the symptoms of breaking up became so strong, that it was necessary to abandon the object. Just before the last boat put off, a midshipman was sent back to ascertain if there might be still any body left on board. On gaining the main deck his surprise was great to see one of the men there. This fellow had broken open several of the dollar casks, and spread them out on a table cloth on deck, in the midst of which he was seated, with his weapon in his hand. 'Hilloa, you sir!' shouted the midshipman, 'what are you doing there?—the ship is going to pieces!' 'The ship may go & be d—d,' was the reply; 'I have lived a poor rascal all my life, and I am resolved to die rich.' To the remonstrances of his visitor he turned a deaf ear—flourishing his tomahawk to show 'it was no mistake'—the officer left him, and he was the only man in that ship that died rich.—United Service Jour.

A Taciturn Pair.—An individual, not abundantly gifted with that amenity which is necessary for self comfort as it is pleasant to others in the perpetual intercourse of social life, fancied that he had justifiable cause for a long-continued and unbroken taciturnity. His wife after sitting for some time in the same room with him in annoying and gloomy silence, suddenly started up, and taking a lighted candle, commenced a busy and seemingly anxious search after some missing object of deep and overpowering interest; looked over the mantelpiece and removed all its ornaments, opened every drawer and closet in the room, searched under all the chairs, lifted up the rug, turned up the edge of the carpet, raked in the ashes, ransacked the tea-kettle, rummaged the cellaret, and repeatedly scrutinized the same places over and over again. At length fidgeted beyond endurance, his nerves wound up to such a pitch of curiosity as to be on the point of cracking, his impatience absolutely boiled over; and at last after many severe struggles to maintain his dignified taciturnity, and positively unable to hold out any longer, he relieved himself by giving vent to the exclamation, 'My dear, what are you searching after—what have you lost?'—'My dear, I was seeking for your tongue, which has been missing this fortnight; and if you had not found it for me now, I should have supposed it to be irretrievably mislaid.'—Anecdotes of the Family Circle.

Ardent Spirits and Pauperism.—The Steward of the Philadelphia Alms House recently communicated to a Committee of the Union Benevolent Association of that city, the fact, that twelve hundred and forty three paupers had been admitted to the establishment in one year, and that 'eight out of ten of the adults were intemperate.' The superintendent of the children's department, stated it as her conviction, from close observation during a period of eleven years, that ninety out of every hundred admitted, were the offspring of intemperate parents. As another result of their investigation the committee state it as their belief that within the city and districts of Philadelphia there are two thousand houses supported by the profits arising from the sale of ardent spirits. While this traffic is carried on so extensively, alms-houses and prisons will be supplied with tenants.

Calumny finds facts and distorts them, searching and probing a slight blemish, until it appears to become an incurable wound. The calumniator, always awake and never wearied, like the personage described in holy writ, may be seen walking to and fro, selecting the fairest fruits of human excellence, with an hard hand, and voracious appetite to pluck down and devour.

A venerable party.—A couple lately celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding at Paris. Their united ages were 160. Of the 110 guests, the youngest was 65; and the person appointed to steal the bride's garter, was 80. 'What an old thief,' & rather too old a gallant for such an appointment.

EMIGRATION.—On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, the American line of packet-ship Toronto, Commander Griswold, sailed from the St. Katharine Dock of New York, with 185 emigrants, viz.:—55 in the first cabin, and 130 in the steerage. The latter consisted of farm servants, agricultural labourers, mechanics, tradesmen of small capital, and others with a great number of women and children who intend settling in the United States and Canada. In addition to a large and valuable cargo of merchandise, the Toronto carries out £200,000 in specie. The American line

of packet-ship Samson, Captain Chadwick, which sailed from the St Catharine Dock on Tuesday week for New York, had on board £20,000 in specie.

Can-ada is composed of two aboriginal words, Can, which signifies the mouth, & Ada, the country; that is, 'the mouth of the country.'

Quebec is an Algonquin word, signifying 'a strait,' the St. Lawrence, at the point where Quebec stands, being not more than a mile wide.—Schenectady Dem.

The name of the town of Hawks, N. H., has been changed. The papers complain of the frequent change of name of various places, without good and sufficient grounds, although they have no objections when the inhabitants of towns having such a high sounding appellation as the following, choose to reduce it to a more convenient call.—Quohquinnappassahessanandloignog, which was changed to Beaver Brook.—N. Star.

Constantinople.—The Gazette of Augsburg, says, of date from Constantinople of 23d May, that Mr. Churchill has been set at liberty, but that Lord Ponsonby, the English ambassador, is not satisfied, and that he demands, as a reparation to his government, the dismissal of the Reis Effendi. It is believed that the Sultan will yield. But for the solicitations of the ambassadors of France, Russia, and Prussia, Lord Ponsonby would before this have taken his passports and left Constantinople.

A Convention of delegates from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, was held at Northampton on the 13th instant. The Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, of Springfield, presided. The convention passed a resolution recommending an immediate survey of a route for a railroad from Hartford to the north line of Vermont, through the valleys of the Connecticut and Assumpsit rivers. A committee was appointed to procure the requisite funds. This road will be a continuation of the New Haven and Hartford rail road which is now in process of construction.

CASUALTY.—A boat containing two men, was seen to go over Niagara Falls on Thursday evening. It is not known who the sufferers were. They were seen for a long way above the falls, and much pains were taken to save them; after twice approaching very near success, they were thrown beyond the reach of help. They were seen by some people at the Falls, answering to the waving of hats, just as they made the fatal descent.—Buffalo Whig, July 4.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of July 19.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The latest information received by us from the seat of war is as follows:

On the 5th of July, Gen. Scott and staff returned to Columbus. The next day Gen. Sanford and staff, and a part of the army of Georgia, returned also, all in excellent health, and encamped in the vicinity of Columbus. The army had scoured the swamps, searching for the enemy, but without success. The army was to be disbanded and paid off at Columbus, as soon as the rolls could be made out, except a sufficient force to overawe the Indians.

Sixteen hundred Indians started on the 2d July from Fort Mitchell for the Arkansas.

Extract of a letter received in Augusta, dated Macon, 8th July, 1836.

'The war is over...the Creeks all to about 80 taken, and those surrounded in a swamp, by 900 volunteers. The regular troops will remain on the frontier during the summer.'

The National Intelligencer of yesterday adds:

We learn that Major General Scott and his staff returned to Columbus, in Georgia, on Tuesday, and the next day Major General Sanford, of the militia, with a part of the Georgia troops. The Indians—(those who were friendly or had been captured) were departing on their journey of migration westward, and the troops were to be paid off and discharged.

From Fort Mitchell, on the Saturday preceding, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks had started sixteen hundred Indians, men, women, and children, for Arkansas. 'The hostile warriors, handcuffed, marched in double file—a long train of waggons conveying the children, and such of the old women as were unable to walk, followed in their wake.'

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—St. Louis, July 5.—We have seen a Mr. Jesse Ray, of Jefferson County in this State, just returned from a visit to Kentucky, who informs us that within a quarter of a mile of Paris in Edgar County Illinois, at the place where they had encamped, he saw 12 Indians who had been slain by the in-

habitants of the town. The party on their arrival at that point consisted of 14 men, who had obtained whiskey from the people of the town and were intoxicated and noisy.

COPY OF A DISPATCH FROM LORD GLENELG TO HIS MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY IN LOWER CANADA.

Downing-street, 17th July, 1835.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

The general objects of the mission to Lower Canada, with which his Majesty has been pleased to entrust you, are explained in my accompanying dispatch of this date. The purpose of my present communication is, to lay down for your guidance such rules as appear to me necessary respecting the mode in which your duties as Commissioners should be performed.

1. For your assistance in the execution of the powers confided to you, his Majesty has been pleased, on my recommendation, to appoint Mr. Thomas Frederick Elliot to be your secretary. The station which that gentleman has for some years past occupied in this department has rendered him familiar with the recent political history of the Canadian provinces, and, generally, of British North America. He will bring to the office for which he has been selected, the still more important qualifications of general ability, of talents both natural and acquired for civil business, and of the habitual discretion and secrecy learned by the devotion of several years to official life.

2. I have concerted with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty all the arrangements necessary for your conveyance to Quebec. You will embark for that port on board his Majesty's ship the *Pique*, now lying at Spithead undersailing orders.

3. I have made with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, all necessary arrangements for defraying the expenses of the commission, and for the remuneration of the two junior commissioners and of the secretary. For your information on those subjects I enclose copies of the correspondence which has passed between my under-secretary, Sir George Grey, and the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury.

4. The confidence which his Majesty so unreservedly places in your discretion might seem to supersede the necessity of my prescribing any regulations respecting the forms to be observed in the conduct of your duties as commissioners. But although I am anxious that you should be fettered by no needless restrictions, yet experience forbids me to suppose, that on any occasion like the present there may not be some advantage in prescribing some few elementary rules of procedure, especially since the relaxation or entire abrogation of them might be readily authorized by his Majesty, if in the result they should prove either inapplicable or inconvenient.

5. Your official inquiries must of course be conducted either by the examination *viva voce* of witnesses, or by the inspection of documents. I do not anticipate any difficulty in your procuring, either in original or otherwise, all records and papers which you may find it necessary to inspect. The attendance of witnesses unwilling to give their testimony, or the obtaining full answers from any reluctant witness who may attend, may be occasionally accompanied by serious embarrassment. His Majesty has conferred upon you no powers to compel obedience to your citations; I am not aware that it would have been possible to arm you with any such authority, still less am I convinced that it would have been expedient. You proceed to Lower Canada on a mission of conciliation and peace, and could not, without much danger to your success, appear in the provinces enforcing a new and invidious, and indeed a doubtful power. I do not, however, suppose that any general reluctance will be felt to lay before you such information as you may be desirous to obtain. The various officers of the government will attend your citation as a matter of course, and as a part of their duty to his Majesty. One large section of the Canadian people will, it may be presumed, press forward to establish the complaints which they have urged against the dominant majority in the Assembly; their antagonists will not, probably, allow such evidence to pass without contradiction; and if in any case a resistance should be opposed to your inquiries, it will, I trust, yield to the influence of the courtesy, kindness and respect which will characterize your demeanor to all classes of the King's subjects in the province. I am not anxious that you should be armed with any sterner authority.

6. I have hitherto assumed that your investigations are to be conducted in a formal and official manner, by the examination of evidence either oral or documentary. There are, however, other means not less valuable of acquiring an accurate view of the state of affairs in the province, of which you will avail yourselves.

Especially you will as opportunity may offer, enter into an unrestrained intercourse with the inhabitants of different classes, whether of French or English origin; whether engaged in commerce or agriculture, or in any of the learned professions. Maintaining at all times due circumspection and reserve in the expression of your own opinions, you may acquire a great insight into the prevailing state of public feeling by watching with an observant eye all the indications afforded at public meetings, voluntary associations, or in an ordinary intercourse of society. Nor will the political writings and periodical literature of the province escape your notice. In short, you will give that wakeful attention to whatever is passing around you, indi-

cative of the political state of Lower Canada, which a rational curiosity would recommend to persons holding no official station.

7. It may be convenient, for the more effectual prosecution of your inquiries, to transfer the meetings of the commission from Quebec to some other of the principal towns in Lower Canada, and especially to some places in the eastern townships. Occasionally also it may be necessary to communicate with persons residing in places remote from those towns, and not conveniently accessible by the commissioners collectively. To meet exigencies of this nature, you will transfer your sittings to any place within the province which you may think most convenient for the purpose; or you will delegate either of the junior commissioners, or the secretary, to collect evidence and prosecute investigations in places not adapted to receive the whole commission.

8. Any two of the three commissioners should form a quorum for the dispatch of business; the absence of any one, however, is to be deprecated, except on the pressure of some evident necessity; the chief-commissioner will especially attend as often as his duties as governor of the province will permit. It is superfluous to remark, that his convenience will be habitually consulted in this respect by his colleagues, as they would be prompt to anticipate any instruction of that nature.

9. All questions proposed for decision, at any meeting, must be by the majority of votes; such votes being given by the commissioners in the reverse of the order in which they are named in the commission.

10. The secretary (except during the occasional absence already supposed) will be present at all your deliberations; not indeed to vote, nor even, in the proper sense of the term, to deliberate jointly with yourselves, but to assist by such suggestions or statements as he may think it right to communicate.

11. In the event of any difference of opinion arising between you, upon any question connected with your commission, it will be important to observe that no separate communications from any member of the commission must be addressed to this department. Each commissioner will be at liberty to record his own views on the minutes, and to controvert, in the same place, any statement or argument of any of his colleagues. Such written discussions will, of course, be conducted with the temper and in the style appropriate to such an occasion. When completed, and not till then, the Secretary will transcribe the whole of such entries, which must then be transmitted to this department for his Majesty's decision.

12. All communications to the Secretary of State will be made in your joint names, and subscribed with your respective signatures; all other correspondence will pass in the name of the commissioners through the Secretary.

13. You will avail yourselves of the service of the Secretary, so far as you may find it practicable or convenient, in drawing up resolutions or other documents to be entered on your minutes. It will probably be found that papers framed not by one of yourselves, but by your principal officer, will be more unreservedly discussed, and more frankly subjected to the necessary revision, than if the plan were reversed. 14. I cannot too earnestly enjoin upon you the observance of the most careful circumspection to prevent the premature disclosure or detection of the conclusions which you may be disposed to adopt upon any of the subjects of your inquiry: any indiscretion in this respect might greatly embarrass His Majesty's Government, and frustrate the successful issue of the mission. Even in the questions to be proposed to witnesses, and in the very tones and manner of the querist, this habitual caution should be exercised. It is of the utmost importance to prevent the jealousies and to keep alive the good will of all the parties concerned.

15. In the accompanying dispatch you will find some intimations of the order in which your inquiries are to be pursued and your reports presented. In other respects you will exercise your own judgment, as to the number of separate reports which it will be most expedient to make, and as to the order in which they should follow each other. His Majesty's Government are anxious for the completion of your duties by the earliest period compatible with the effective discharge of them. Your reports must be completed and signed in Lower Canada; for I have reason to expect that the chief commissioner will, after the close of the commission, remain in the Province as governor, to give effect to the measures which it may be thought right to adopt: it will, therefore, be impossible to postpone the completion of your reports, until after you return to Europe. I will only add, that those reports will be most conveniently made in the form of communications addressed to the Secretary of State, for the information of his Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed.) GLENELG.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—During a period of several years the peace and interests of the Canadas have been seriously injured, and the measures and wishes of His Majesty's Government have been greatly embarrassed and retarded by the statements, representations and proceedings of Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck, and their Canadian associates.

I believe that a plain and full exposure of

the statements and conduct of these parties and a fair vindication of the British and constitutional interests of these valuable provinces, has never been attempted by any person familiar with the subject and personally acquainted with the state of things in that country. Erroneous impressions have therefore, been made on the public mind in this country respecting the state of affairs and parties in the Canadas, and those noble possessions are in danger of being wrested from the British Crown.

The affairs of the Canadas are come to a crisis, and his Majesty's Government and the British parliament are now called upon and obliged to interfere.

Under these circumstances, I solicit in behalf of both England and the Canadas a place in your journal (as the most extensively circulated and the most generally read by all parties) for a few letters on Canadian affairs.

For the information of your numerous readers, respecting myself, it may be necessary for me to add that I am, what I assume to be, a Canadian by birth and education, recently from Canada, from which I have never been absent two years in my life. All my feelings and connexions are Canadian. I am personally acquainted with most of the public men and party leaders in one province, and with several of them in the other. I have travelled throughout the whole country, and know the character, state, and feelings of the inhabitants. I have been a regular reader of nearly every newspaper of any consequence, of all parties, in both provinces for many years past, and have noted and filed the principal numbers, which are now in my possession. I have never received a favour from Government, nor has any of my relatives. I am entirely unassociated with any contending party in the Canadas, nor have I any interest whatever in the appointment of any individual to, or removal from, office.

But from what I have personally witnessed in the Canadas, in the United States, and in England, I have a decided preference for Monarchical institutions. I believe them to be as essential to the best interests and happiness of both the Canadas as of Great Britain. I am anxious that those Provinces should continue in connexion with, and subjection to, the Crown of Great Britain. I also owe a duty as a British subject. I am, therefore, induced—I may say I feel myself compelled by a sense of duty—to step out of my accustomed retirement, and attempt an exposition of the general affairs of the Canadas. That exposition I submit to the grave and candid consideration of British Statesmen, and of an enlightened British public. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

A CANADIAN.

London, June 1, 1836.

LETTERS ON THE CANADAS. (NO. 1.)
To Joseph Hume and John Arthur Roebuck, Esqrs. Members of Parliament.

SIRS,—The possession of the Canadas has been acquired and maintained by Great Britain at the expense of a vast amount of British treasure and blood. They embrace a territory of 360,000 square miles, the greater part of which is mild and healthy in climate, fertile in soil, unexcelled in internal navigation, and amazing in its resources of production trade, and commerce. Those Provinces, so extensive, so valuable, so greatly improved, and so rapidly improved, are on the verge of being lost to the British Crown;—of being lost, not on account of disaffection in the minds of any considerable portion of the inhabitants to the British Government, but by means of the inculcation, diffusion, and adoption, of political theories (under the name of civil rights) which involve the annihilation of every prerogative of the King and British Parliament, a change in the entire character of the social institutions of the country and the substitution of an independent democracy for British Colonial Monarchy.

That this is the state of things in the Canadas is now matter of notoriety; but the extent to which this state of things exists, who are the authors of it, and the influence which it is likely to exert upon the mutual interests of the Canadas and Great Britain, together with the remedies it demands, is not so well understood. It is indeed but little known in this country. The desideratum I will endeavor to supply.

And at the outset, I do not hesitate to affirm, nor do I doubt to be able to demonstrate it, that you, Sirs, are the principal authors of that unsettledness which shakes the throne of British power in the Canadas; and if those Colonies be virtually or rudely severed from the parent state, upon your heads will rest the responsibility and the guilt of it.

The first part of the subject resolves itself into two parts. 1. What are the demands of the Canadian parties that you patronize and represent? 2. Did these demands originate with them or with you?

As to the demands of the Canadian parties; I refer not to them all; I refer only to those demands which distinguish them as parties from the rest of the inhabitants of the Canadas, and which distinguish you as their advocates. The nature of these demands I trust will not be disputed, as they are stated at great length in a recent address of the Lower Canada House of Assembly to the King, which has already appeared in several of the British Journals. I will, therefore, only state them briefly: 1. A Legislative Council (or House of Lords), chosen periodically by popular election, instead of its members being elected for life by the Crown. 2. Absolute control by the local Assemblies of all colonial re-

venues—those which arise from the sale of Crown lands, as well as all others. 3. An Executive Government, wholly dependent upon, and responsible to a local Legislature thus constituted. 4. The abolition of the Canadian Land Companies. 5. The entire management by the local Legislature of the Crown lands. 6. The establishment of the local institutions and the appointment to public offices upon principles of popular election.

Such are the leading objects of the Canadian parties with which you stand individually and officially identified, & whose measures you publicly advocate. I will here pause, and respectfully request the British reader to re-examine the foregoing paragraph, and I will then ask him, what will the objects therein enumerated involve? Do they not involve a total subversion of British power & authority in the Canadas? Is not a large portion of the power of the British Crown extinguished, by wresting from it the election or appointment of one co-ordinate branch of the Legislature? Is not a great part of the rest of the royal powers destroyed by the proposed annihilation of the control of the Crown over all the Crown revenues, and even the Crown lands themselves? And is not British power completely extinguished in the Canadas, when the Executive Government, together with its officers, is made directly responsible to the local elective assemblies, instead of being responsible to the King and British Parliament? I again ask the intelligent reader, what these avowed objects of yourselves and your Canadian confederates imply? even apart from the proposed abolition of British companies incorporated by the Royal Charters and Acts of Parliament, and therefore having the pledge of the British nation for the security of their property and interests. Is not your colonial reform then, unqualified republicanism, nay, downright democracy? Is not your colonial 'self-government' complete independence? And, supposing your objects to be accomplished, I ask wherein has Great Britain an iota more control or power over the Canadas than she has over any state of the American Republic? In such a case will not the Governor himself be the poor powerless creature of a local Assembly, instead of being the representative of the King's Government? The omnipotent two-fold elected Assembly would indeed send back a British Governor in a trice, as the parties you represent are now striving by popular meetings to accomplish already in respect to his Excellency Sir Francis Head, so lately appointed Governor of Upper Canada. And would you, would any Englishman of common sense, vote hereafter for the appropriation of a sixpence for the commercial and political protection and defence of a country, over which neither the King nor Parliament has a shadow of control, in which Great Britain has neither a penny of revenue nor of property?

Be it remembered then, Sirs, that your present objects are not the correction of real or asserted abuses in the administration of the Canadian Government; for it is admitted that the utmost efforts of His Majesty's Government and its representatives in the Canadas have, for several years past, been directed to the investigation and correction (as far as the adverse complaining party has permitted) of every practical evil heretofore complained of. So much so, that your confederates in Upper Canada can scarcely invent a single grievance of a practical nature, but are directing their whole attention to theoretical questions. Your objects, therefore, are not important in the practice or administration of the established Government; but they are, in every instance, changes in the constitution of the government, and changes too, which in every instance involve a transfer of the revenues, property, & power of the Crown and British Parliament to the local Assemblies, or in other words, changes which involve the annihilation of the British dominion, and the establishment of an independent Republic in the Canadas.

Will the reader, will any British heart, sanction such a project? Shall the thousands and tens of thousands who have settled in those noble Provinces, under the pledged faith of British national honor, and who have fought in defence of British authority and interests, be rudely or clandestinely severed from the land of their fathers, and be sacrificed to the cupidity of an adventurous party of agitation traders in the Canadas, and their commissioned advocates and partizans in England? I trow not.

I do not wish, Sirs, to trouble you or the reader long at a time; I will, therefore, conclude this letter by remarking that in my next I will show how far you have contributed to originate the present agitations in the Canadas, and to bring them to this perilous crisis. I am, &c.

A CANADIAN.

Cheering Prospects.—As a proof that already have the measures of Sir F. B. Head been attended with marked symptoms of the increase of the Provincial prosperity, we have only to state the following fact. On Wednesday, the 20th inst. a Sale of Farm Blocks took place at Brantford, comprising about 3,500 acres, which brought the following prices—33s. 35s. 36s. and 37s. currency per acre! The purchaser of these valuable lots is an English capitalist, Robert Gillespie, Esq. of London, who seeing that the 'baneful domination' rabble have been thrown to the dogs, and the title to British property in Upper Canada permanent and secure, does not hesitate to embark a capital in land which would purchase the half of the U.

C. Radicals body and soul, with Papineau, from below, into the bargain. This purchase, we have reason to believe, is only breaking the ice, as we have good grounds for asserting that many other old countrymen of stamina, were only waiting until the late constitutional struggle would terminate, to decide whether they would become bona fide settlers, or carry their means to the country from whence they came. Had Bidwell & Co. remained in power, thousands and tens of thousands of pounds of British capital would now be on their passage over 'the deep, deep sea.' The security of title, and stability in power of the Government, have led to this happy change, and the high prices claimed mark more decidedly than words can express the return of good times to the inhabitants of Upper Canada. Sincerely do we congratulate our readers upon the pleasing prospect.—*Hamilt. Gaz.*

The Upper Canada *Album* of the 24 inst., contains a synopsis of the new House of Assembly, indicating the political creed and the national origin of the members. There has been no election for Greenview in consequence of the riot, and with this exception the House is constituted as follows:

English.—Lewis, Mark, Wickens, Draper, Prince, Hotham, Constitutionalists; Morrison, Rolph, Alway, Radicals.

Scotch.—M'Kay, Ferrie, Dunlop, Thom, Constitutionalists; Chisholm, M'Intosh, Gilson, Thorburn, Radicals.

Irish.—Gowan, Molloch, Mannahan, Elliott, Powell, Matthewson, Constitutionalists.

Canadians.—Kearns, M'Donnell, M'Lean, Jarvis, Jones, Sherwood, Cartwright, Dettor, Murray, Bochus, Hagerman, M'Donnell, Rutan, Boulton, Thompson, Chisholm, M'Nabb, Alhman, Constitutionalists, M'Donald, Cook, Radicals.

Native Americans.—Shade, Rykert, Burwell, Constitutionalists; Parke, Moore, C. Duncombe Shaver, Radicals.

Brought up Canadians.—Merritt Richardson, Caldwell, Cornwall, M'Crae, Armstrong Constitutionalists; M'Clintock, Radical.

Origin.	Constitutionalists.	Radicals.
English	9	6
Scotch	8	4
Irish	6	0
Canadians	29	25
Americans	3	5
	60	43

Of the above, eighteen are new members who have never sat in the House before.

It is currently reported in Toronto that the Parliament will be called together immediately.

Classification of the newly elected House of Assembly, continued from the Courier.—Our friend of the U. C. *Album* has given another 'Synopsis' in his paper of to-day, in he 'believes,' a 'perfect form,' however, there are, as before, some imperfections; for instance, he has 'knocked down' one Scotchman for an Irishman; one Irishman for a Scotchman; one Scotchman for a Canadian; and one Canadian for a Yankee, &c. &c.

The following we believe to be in 'a perfect form':—

CANADIANS.	ENGLISH.
Aikman,	Alway,
Armstrong,	Draper,
Bokus,	Hotham,
Boulton,	Lewis,
Burwell,	Marks,
Caldwell,	Prince,
Cameron,	Rolph,
Cartwright,	Cameron,—8
Chisholm,	Iraist,
Cook,	Elliott,
Cornwall,	Gowan,
Dettor,	Kearnes,
Hagerman,	Mannahan,
Jarvis,	Parke,
Jones,	Powell,—7
M'Crae,	Scotch.
M'Donnell, A.	Chisholm, A.
M'Donnell, E.	Dunlop,
M'Lean,	Ferrie,
M'Nabb,	Gibson,
Morrison,	M'Donnell, D.
Murray,	Mackintosh,
Richardson,	M'Kay,
Robinson,	Molloch,
Rutan,	Thorburn,—9
Rykert,	U. STATES MEN.
Sherwood,	Duncombe, C.
Thompson,	Duncombe, D.
Wells,	Moore,
Woodruff,—32	Norton,
	Shaver,—6

In the above list all the Republicans are marked in *Italics*—the rest are sound British Constitutionalists; making, as we have stated in our last, 41 of the latter to 18 of the former, viz:—32 Canadians, of whom 26 are Constitutionalists, and 6 Republicans.

8 English, of whom 6 are Constitutionalists & 2 (Alway and John Rolph) Republicans.

7 Irish, of whom 6 are constitutionalists and 1 (Parke) republican.

9 Scotch, of whom 4 are constitutionalists and 4 (A. Chisholm, Gibson, M'Intosh, and Davy Thorburn) republicans.

6 Natives of the United States, all of whom, except Shade, are democratic republicans; as they were 'born and bred' and will 'live and die,' in spite of all they may say and swear to the contrary; and all their oaths of allegiance to the 'contrary notwithstanding.'

While we have been making out this table we could not but picture to our mind's eye the ludicrous figure which Master Rolph will cut on his 'first appearance' in Parliament, at the head of this ragged remnant of his defeated and scattered faction!

Let us look at them again! here they come, rank and file!

Corporal Rolph—Commandant of the squad, Lance Corporal Thorburn—second in command, Alway and Duncombe, Duncombe and Moore, Parke and Gibson, Morrison and M'Intosh, M'Clintock and M'Donnell, Woodruff and Chisholm, Norton and Wells, Shaver and Cook.

O ye shades of Bidwell, Perry and Mackenzie, of Bruce, Roblin and Small! and your dozen and half of Revolutionary accomplices, in the last Parliament, who were lately tried and found guilty by juries of your constituents; and suffered accordingly the 'extreme penalty of the law!' could ye but lift your heads out of your political graves and take one peep at this miserable refuse of your late formidable Banditti! would ye not exclaim, 'O ye gods! what a beggarly account of empty scoundrels!'

From the Virginia Political Arena.

Expenses of Legislation.—We are curious to know what the expenses of Congress are per session. We do not mean the pay and mileage of members—these may be ascertained without much trouble, allowing Col. Benton twice as much to see latter as his colleague. We want to see contingent expenses—the cost of printing, of the libraries, letter paper, penknives, paper folders and sealing wax, furnished members. We opine it would make folks stare.

We are informed on good authority that the cost of paper alone, amounted, last session, to the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars per member.

This is equivalent to about twenty five reams of paper. Now is it not evident that no member did use, or could have used even the half of this quantity? What becomes of the balance? What official claims it as his perquisite?

It was boldly asserted by a Jackson Van Buren member, that if a committee was raised he would prove that there were members in the habit of selling, at half price, the books which congress directed to be furnished them, at the public expense, & that the books thus purchased, were supplied to members afterwards, at the full price, under the same resolution.

The whole system of supplying at public expense members with costly books, is barefaced speculation. We conceive that a member might, with equal propriety, vote for a resolution appropriating to himself the estimated value of the books. Indeed, we think it would be but an act of justice to allow members to draw the price in money, as three-fourths of them never read a page of the books which they thus generously appropriate to themselves. The expense would be no more to the government, and there is no difference in the principle. Fifty per cent is too much for honorable members to lose.

Eight dollars a day, so much a mile, and books, &c. at the discretion of the 'collective wisdom' are not so bad pay for a patriot. According to the jugglery exposed in the last paragraph but one, a patriot may sell the same volumes over and over again. Oh the blessings of 'pure democracy.'—*Mont. Her.*

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, AUGUST 9, 1836.

We have inserted, to-day, a dispatch from Lord Glenelg to the Royal Inquisitors, which was laid before the House of Commons in March last. It is supplementary to the instructions published by Sir F. B. Head on his assuming the Government of Upper Canada last winter. On some points the dispatch is pretty particular; but Lord Glenelg while enjoining on the commissioners 'habitual caution' even 'in the very tone and manner' &c. &c. most unaccountably forgot to mention when they should get up in the morning, what food they should eat, and how they should cut their whiskers.

We quote one sentence.

'Maintaining at all times due circumspection and reserve in the expression of your own opinions, you may acquire a great insight, into the prevailing state of public feeling, by watching with an observant eye all the indications, afforded at public meetings, voluntary associations, or in an ordinary intercourse of society.'

We may here remark, that we shall be happy to give Sir C. Grey, on his calling at our office, a certificate of his anxiety to comply with the above injunction: for we saw him, with our own eyes, poking his nose into a crowd of Irishmen, who were squabbling in the streets, in consequence of an over-drip of the *cratur*, with a view no doubt to 'acquire a great insight' at this 'ordinary intercourse of society' into the 'prevailing state of public feeling.' His 'habitual caution' prevented us from discovering his 'decision' on 'the state of affairs' laid open to him by such 'rational curiosities.'

We take from the *Quebec Mercury* the 'Letters on the Canadas,' originally published in the *London Times*. We like the spirit in which the letters are written, and anticipate from the specimen, that those which are to follow, will shew the writer to be master of his subject.

From the classification of the U. C. House of Assembly, it will be seen, that there are four Scotchmen republicans. We did not think there were so many in the world. The benefits of republicanism are incalculable; a small portion may be seen from the extract from the *Va. Political Arena*.

In Upper Canada, the loyalists are celebrating their triumph by public dinners. At some of these dinners Earl Gosford's health is drunk in cold water, at some in silence, and at some it is not drunk at all, but that is too bad. We wish the Earl would go home; he is bringing only disgrace on the character of Lower Canada. At the anniversary dinner of the German Society of Montreal, the poor man's health was drunk in solemn silence, while Sir F. B. Head's and Sir J. Colborne's were drunk with reiterated rounds of applause. There was 'an ordinary intercourse of society' and it ought to receive a place in Scriba-commissioner Elliot's book.

Bridge taken.—The bridge at the mouth of Pike-river, Mississkoui Bay, erected only about 18 months ago, broke down on Fri-

day last, and killed eleven horses. The horses were part of a drove of 210, the property of Mr. Smith of Hartford Conn. a gentleman who has of late visited the province several times for the purpose of purchasing Canadian horses for the South. We regret that Mr. Smith's enterprise should have brought on him so severe a loss. In equity, the sureties for the efficiency of the bridge, are not only liable to the public for the expense of it, but also to Mr. Smith for the price of the horses killed. We have heard that some of the timbers were rotten.

Office of the Secretary of the Province.
Quebec July 27, 1836.

His excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

James Lee, Peleg Thomas, and Simeon Whitman, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the Parish of St. Armand East, in the County of Mississkoui, District of Montreal, under the 6th Wm. IV. cap 17.

A few days ago, a number of GERMANS, principally from BAVARIA, arrived in this city with the intention of proceeding to BUFFALO, and thence to the upper parts of PENNSYLVANIA, but after many entreaties from active members of the GERMAN Society, they were induced to change their destination, and proceed to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS. The party consisted of forty four adults and fifty-five children embracing many hard-working and sober tradesmen. They have stated that from their immediate neighborhood, there are about 3000 ready to come to AMERICA, on receiving favorable accounts from this little party of pioneers, who have gone to prepare the way for them in the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—*Mont. Gaz.*

LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.
Robert Perkins, Mrs. M. Wightman,
Sir Walter Farinham, Nathan Darling,
Cornelia Abbott, George W. Ayer.
Sutton.
James O'Flanagan.

Married,
At Highgate, on 24th ultimo, Mr. John H. Clow to Miss Catherine Smith, instead of Miss Catherine Small, as appeared in the Standard of the 2d instant.

Died,
At St. Armand East, on the 4th instant, suddenly, from injury of the spine, Alford, eldest son of Mr. Moses Knap, aged 11 years.
At Dunham, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Darby.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

THE Commissioners appointed by virtue and under the authority of the Act 6th. Will. IV. c. 17. for the SUMMARY TRIAL of SMALL CAUSES, within the Parish of St. Armand East, do hereby give public notice that they will hold their first Court in the Court-Room, in the Village of Frelightsburg, on Saturday the 20th day of August instant, at ten o'clock, a. m.

By order of the Commissioners.
JAS. MOIR FERRES, CLERK.

9th August, 1836.
Those, who can conveniently, will oblige, by transacting their business with the Clerk, either in the morning before nine, or in the afternoon after five. Summonses will be ready to-morrow.
J. M. F. Clerk.

BE ON YOUR GUARD!!!

THE public is hereby warned against purchasing a note drawn by Seneca Paige in my favor for about 136 dollars, as said note was either lost or stolen from my pocket book, and legal measures will be immediately taken to secure the payment of said note.

JOHN CHURCH.
Dunham, 6th August, 1836.

Notice.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 25th day of July, one pair of red four year old CATTLE; one with huns on his horns, and one spotted three year old HEIFER, and one two year old black HEIFER; the owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take them away immediately.

CHRISTOPHER DERICK.
Christies Manor, Parish of St. Thomas,
4th August, 1836. V2. 48-49.

For Sale,

FIFTY Acres of good LAND, being the south half of the east hundred acres of lot 37 in 12th concession. For particulars inquire of the subscriber.

J. J. J. HAWK.
St. Armand, August 9, 1836. V2 18-7w

Department of Crown Lands and Woods and Forests.

QUEBEC, 27th July, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a sale of licences to cut timber on the Waste, or Ungranted Lands of the Crown, will take place at Quebec, at the Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM B. FELTON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
To be inserted in the several newspapers published in this province until the 28th August.

Notice

I hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that whereas Wealthy Scofield my wife has left my bed and board without leave or license, this is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt or debts of her contracting after this date.

SEWELL SCOFIELD.
Sutton, 30th July, 1836. V2 18-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that his

New Grist-Mill

is now in successful operation, with two run of stone, and he pledges himself that he shall be able to equal if not surpass any other Mill in the County for flouring, and trusts that for quantity and quality of Meal he shall be able to give ample satisfaction to those who are disposed to call on him.

ELIJAH CHAFFEE.
West-Berkshire, August 1st 1836. V2. 17 tf.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

45 barrels very superfine, for sale at Haven's Mills, by the barrel or smaller quantity.
Dunham, July 18, 1836. V2-16-4w.

Sheep Sheep!!



CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 1st day of July last, 5 SHEEP and one LAMB; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away immediately.

JAMES LEE.
St. Armand East, August 1, 1836. V2-17tf.

Strayed,



From the enclosure of the subscriber, a red MARE, with black mane and tail and a star in the forehead. Also, a brown one year old horse COLT. Any person who will give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ZARED PECK.
Sutton, July 11, 1836. V2. 17-tf.

A BLACKSMITH WANTED,

TO carry on a shop in this village. Good encouragement will be given to a steady and industrious workman. Apply to GALLOWAY FRELIGH.
Bedford, 20th July, 1836. V2.-16tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests the public not to purchase any of the stock, farming implements or other property on his farm in Odletown, as Mr. John McAllum has at present forcible possession of said farm, &c. while none of the property thereon belongs to him, but to the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD McALLUM.
Odletown, 23 July, 1836.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilalan, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, without further notice.

SMITH & GILALAN.
P. S. Unless particular attention is paid to the above notice, those signing Notes & Accounts with the undersigned will find them in the hands of a Bailiff for collection. S. & G. LaCole, at the line, July 23, 1836. V2-16tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A first rate BLACKSMITH will meet with a good encouragement by applying to the undersigned.

JOHN H. CLOW.
Phillipsburg, July 23, 1836. V2.-16tf.

For Sale,

BY the Subscriber, a few Barrels of

Flour & Mackerel.

LEVI KEMP.
Frelightsburg, June 20th, 1836. V2-11tf.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber;

500 Bushels of Corn.
A. B. MERRITT.
Mississkoui Bay, July 15th, 1836.

Renovation.

I AM now at Bedford, and wish to assure the inhabitants of my other destined places, that I am coming in due time, lest they should say as the Israelites did to Aaron of Moses,—"Where is this Gardner, for we wot not what has become of him?" My Machine has undergone repairs, and those who have work to do, will do well to keep their work until I come, as an old practitioner and one who has continually advertised, 'good work, or no pay,' can be more safely employed than strangers, intruders, or speculators. Please inquire for good work, of James Gardner, as his only is genuine, it will at all times be managed by himself in person.

JAMES GARDNER.
N. B. All my unsettled accounts, in Frelightsburg and its vicinity, are left with Oren J. Kemp, and may be paid at his store according to agreement.

Respectfully Yours, &c.
JAMES GARDNER.
Bedford, August 1, 1836.

RENOVATION OF FEATHERS.

MR. POWELL AUSTIN would respectfully give notice to the Inhabitants of Caldwell's Manor and vicinity, that he is at the present at Mr. Edy's, and will for a short time remain there for the purpose of Renovating Feather Beds, and having heretofore given perfect satisfaction to all who have employed him, he flatters himself that by diligent attention to business, and having a superior machine to any in this section of the country, to merit a share of public patronage.

Terms of Renovating:

A Bed, weighing twenty five pounds or under, five shillings; from twenty five to thirty five pounds, six shillings and three pence; all over thirty five pounds, three pence per pound, and any person having two or more Beds renovated, can be credited until the first day of January next. BUTTER will be received in payment at seven pence half penny per pound. So confident is the subscriber of his work that he is in no wise fearful in making it his motto, 'Good Work or no Pay.'

POWELL AUSTIN.
Caldwell's Manor, July 14, 1836.-V2-15tf.

New Store.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Store at the old stand of the late Capt. JOHN CHURCH, Jr. in

CHURCHVILLE,

where he will hold himself in readiness to pay every attention to such as may favor him by calling and examining his assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour,
Hard-Ware, etc. etc.

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as the same quantity and quality can be purchased for at any store in the county. Will the Public call and examine for themselves.

ANSON KEMP.
Churchville, July 5th, V2.13tf

NEW GOODS,

And Cheap!!

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

GOODS,

consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery & Hard Ware;

Including almost every article usually called for in a country store, which will be sold very low for cash and most kinds of country produce.

Please call and examine!

N. ADAMS.
Upper Bedford, 25th June, 1836. V2-12tf

New Goods

IN ST. ALBANS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York, and has now opened at his Store, opposite T. H. Campbell's Tavern in St. Albans, a very large and general assortment of

Goods,

which he offers very low. His Customers and others in Canada, are invited to call and see them. He trusts his assortment and prices are such as will satisfy them that his Goods are good and low.

WILLIAM FARRAR.
St. Albans, June 3, 1836.

SMITH'S

Cheap Store.

New & Splendid Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.

NEW & VERY

Cheap GOODS,

CAN be had in all Varieties, Qualities and Kinds

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery,
Hard Ware, Nails,
Iron,



Teas,

by the Chest very low,

Glass, Fish,
Salt, Flour, &c. &c.

In fact, all kinds of Goods called for at a country Store, as low, if not lower than at any other Store in the County. Observe!! On the lower corner of the Public Square in St. Albans, at the store of

GARDNER G. SMITH.

June 28th, 1836. V2 12-6w

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for

Veal Calf Skins.

H. M. CHANDLER
Frelightsburg, 17th April, 1836. V2-21f

Notice.

FOR SALE, one hundred acres of excellent LAND, in the Township of Sutton, being the north half of Lot No. 14, first range. Inquire of JOHN GIBSON.
Sutton, June 15, 1836. V2.11tf.

Look Here!!

THE Subscribers will pay Cash for

Veal Skins.

May 21, 1836. L. & A. KEMP.

ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836

New & Cheap GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Goods,

including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings,
Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,
Batts, Wadding,
Paper Hangings,
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Satinets, Silks,
Bombazines, Calicoes,
Muslins, Laces,
Jacksonets, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Gloves,
Hosiery, &c. &c.

Hardware and Crockery.

Teas, Tobacco, Snuff,
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,
Salaratus,
Glass, Nails,
Flour, &c.

All a little CHEAPER than my neighbors. Will Purchasers call and examine Goods & prices?
ORANGE ADAMS.

New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting of a great variety of

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,
Calicoes, Gingham,
French Muslins, Fig'd &
Plain Silks,
Summer stuffs,
Tuscan and Plain Straw
Bonnets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Crockery and Glass Ware,
Dry Groceries,
Lamp Oil,
Boiled Linseed Oil,
Raw do.
Red and White Lead,
Mackerel and Cod Fish,
Sole Leather,
Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
Scythes, scythe Snaths,
Rakes, scythe Stones and
Rifles,

of the most approved kinds, &c. &c.
All of which are offered for sale as cheap and upon as liberal terms as at any Store in the County.
RUSSEL & ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12tf.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.
Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2-7t

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the principal Office of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY has been transferred from the city of Montreal to the Town of Sherbrooke in the District of St. Francis, to which place all communications on the Company's affairs, especially applications relative to the SALE or PURCHASE of LANDS, and for EMPLOYMENT, are requested to be sent, addressed to ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.

G. MOFFATT, } Commissioners.
P. M'GILL, }
Montreal, May 10, 1836. V2-6 11w.

CASH paid for

Veal Skins

AN APPRENTICE wanted.

PLINY WOODBURY.

St. Armand, April 21st, 1836. V2.3 tf.

For Sale,

MY FARM, lying on the road between Henriville & Mississkoui Bay, consisting of 180 acres of land, upon which are

A House, Barn & Shop.

AMOS STOW.
28th March, 1836. 51tf.

A TALE OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The whippoorwill had ceased her plaintive song, and retired to her lonely nest amid the deep recesses of the forest, and the shrill cry of the wild cat grew fainter and fainter, as the feeble light in the east proclaimed the approach of day. At this moment, two Indians, who appeared, from their peculiar decorations to belong to the Delaware tribe, were seen to proceed from the thickest part of the forest bordering upon Lake Huron, at its narrowest part, and sauntering along its romantic shores. From their intense watching, they were supposed to be awaiting the arrival of some one with great impatience. A low growl was shortly heard from the opposite shore of the lake, which was answered by the two Delawares, who immediately secreted themselves behind a thicket, through whose openings they could perceive the slightest motions of the passer by, undiscovered. They had not continued long in this position before a canoe, containing two white persons enveloped in cloaks, and rowed by two Indians of the Iroquois tribe, hove in sight. The rude breeze of a December morning parted the folds of their ample cloaks, & disclosed the uniforms of a couple of French officers. The eldest, from his noble mien and the glittering star of St. Louis, proved to be an officer of high rank; while the less ornamented dress and plain epaulettes of the other, seemed to denote that he held the rank of aid to the other.

After casting a scrutinizing glance along the vacant shore, the eldest spoke to his aid in a low tone—

‘De Villiers, I have strong suspicions that we are betrayed; but say nothing—we will prepare ourselves for the worst, and trust our guides with caution.’

‘I cannot think we are, Sir,’ said the aid, ‘but I will be on my guard.’

‘Bring the eldest Indian to me,’ said the officer in a tone of command, as he drew his pistols and examined their priming; when finding every thing in order he returned them to his belt. Seating himself upon a dead tree which had been torn up by the force of the wind, he awaited the appearance of the savages with composure. At this instant his attention was attracted by a rustling in the thicket on his right; and turning his eyes, he perceived the ornamented moccasin of a savage peering from it. He appeared not to notice the circumstance, but slowly drawing his pistol from his girdle and cocking it, determined to sell his life at a dear rate. The savage accompanied by the aid, now arrived, whose answers served to convince him that no treachery was to be feared from their guide.

‘Towering Falcon,’ said the officer, ‘do you know an enemy from his moccasins?’

‘The Falcon has eyes,’ replied the Savage.

‘Then let him read the tribe of the skulker in the foot which is visible from beneath yonder hazel,’ said the officer.

The savage seized his long rifle, cocked and elevated it as though he would fire at an eagle quietly gazing upon the little band from an aged oak; while thus looking, he suddenly dropped it to a level, and saying in a low tone, as he caught a glimpse of the savage, ‘Tis a cursed Delaware,’ he discharged his piece.

At the instant a tall Indian sprang into the air with a horrid yell, and fell dead at the feet of the Frenchmen. The Iroquois then slyly crept behind him, and drawing his glittering scalping knife around his crown and grasping his long tuft of hair with his other hand, quickly severed the scalp from the skull; and opening the folds of his blanket, he deposited the symbol of his victory with a yell that echoed through the long vistas of the forest, until each vale and hill gave back the appalling sound.

‘To your care, Towering Falcon,’ said the eldest officer, ‘will I trust myself—Place me near the fort of Du Quesne and I will reward you handsomely.’

‘The Falcon,’ rejoined the Indian, ‘can hunt the deer—he wants nothing; yet will he lead the big pale chief to his stone house by a path known only to the wild catamount and the hissing copper-head.’

‘Lead on,’ said the officer.

The Indian pointed towards the rising sun and speaking in the Iroquois tongue to his associate, he brought his loaded rifle to a low trail. Stepping upon the loose stones and decayed branches of the trees, he soon reached a path which appeared to penetrate the immost wilds of the forest. The two officers followed, and the rear was brought up by the other Iroquois, who destroyed all traces made by the passing band. The eldest Indian then surveyed the trail himself with a scrutinizing glance, and finding every sign of their retreat obliterated, uttered the exclamation ‘Good,’ and entered the dense forest.

The moment the party were lost amid the brakes which skirted the shore of the lake, the Delaware, who had remained unseen when his companion was shot, immediately followed and discovered the tall forms of the French and Iroquois, just as they entered the forest shade. A gleam of demoniac satisfaction stole over the savage’s swarthy features as he muttered to himself in broken English, ‘The blood of the Iroquois shall flow in revenge for the Delaware’s scalp;’ then springing into a canoe hitherto hid beneath a clump of elders, he pushed off, and was soon lost amid the wooded islets on the opposite side of the lake.

The French and Iroquois, wearied with their journey, seated themselves beneath

the shade of a wide spreading pine, and prepared to make their noon-day meal—while the necessary preparations were going on, a loud shout was heard from the opposite thicket, immediately succeeded by the report of half a dozen rifles. The two Iroquois fell dead upon the spot, while the French officers escaped with a few slight wounds only. At this moment, the whole party with hideous yells rushed upon and bound the whites—then scalping the dead Iroquois, they took up their line of march.

After journeying for three days they arrived at a place where the waters ran towards the east. The shades of evening had crept over the face of nature, which settled down with a deeper gloom upon the forest from the dark clouds that were gathering and extending their murky vapors over the western sky, as the party, having supped, stretched themselves out to sleep. The prisoners were confined in the midst of the band, to some small saplings, while an experienced warrior kept watch. As soon as the deep breathing of the whole indicated that they slept, the watching savage drew cautiously to the spot where the prisoners lay, and cutting the withs that bound them, whispered in their ears to tread lightly and follow him.

After following an intricate path for some hours, they reached the banks of a wide river; the Indian then gave a signal, which was instantly answered and soon a light canoe was rowed by a single native to the shore.

‘Do the Pale Faces walk in the dark?’ said the new comer in a low tone.

‘When the Delawares guide their steps, the blind can follow,’ was the reply.

‘The Beaver is a great chief,’ said the other, as he pushed the canoe up to the bank of the stream.

The chief then bade the captives enter the canoe; then addressing the eldest in French, he said, ‘Listen, Pale Chief—when the blood of the Delawares dyed the banks of the Huron till they were red as the wilted leaves of the maple, a Pale Chief bound up the wounds of the swift Beaver; and after he was able to carry a rifle, bid him seek the home of his fathers in peace. Pale Face, that act of kindness was performed by you.’

‘I have some recollection of a circumstance not unlike it,’ said the French officer.

‘Tis well; the Swift Beaver now bids the Pale Face go in safety, and may the Great Spirit bless him. The debt is now paid, and the Delaware’s heart beats lighter in his bosom.’

The astonished Frenchman was about to reply, when a loud shout was raised on the shore—a rifle was heard, and the Beaver dropped dead on the shore. At this instant the Indian pushed off the canoe, which was fired at several times by the pursuers, but from the thick mist that overshadowed the river, it escaped unharm.

In a few hours they landed on the opposite side of the river, near a spot of cleared land—the Indian then pointed to a path through the underbrush, and telling the officers to follow until the sun shone in their faces, he sprang into the canoe, and was soon out of sight. When the last stroke of the paddle had ceased they offered a prayer of gratitude for their preservation; and followed the track the Indian had pointed out, till the sun tinged the tops of the eastern hills with its golden light, Baron Diesku and his aid arrived in safety at the Fort of Du Quesne. J. E. D.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Sentinel and Star.

DIARY OF A DRUNKARD.

Feb. 15.—Feel very stupid to-day—took too much Gin yesterday; it was birth-day, and St. Valentine’s day, too; must join the temperance society. Zounds take the bottle.

Feb. 16.—Got drunk again, last night; feel very stupid; could eat no breakfast till I drank a glass of brandy; Molly and the children look very sober; I guess I played the d—l last night.—Had a good nap to-day; feel some better; head aches intolerably.—3 P. M. Molly came to the door of my bed-chamber.—‘What would you have for dinner, my dear?’ Guess I didn’t whip her last night. Can’t eat, my dear, said I, till Betty runs to Tom Tiddle’s grocery, and gets me a quart of brandy.—4 o’clock. Betty brought the brandy—took one hearty swig; head aches intolerably; fell asleep again; clock just struck seven; Molly calls to tea; took a glass of brandy; feel some better: got out of bed, to take tea; Molly says, ‘My dear, I’ve got some chicken soup—its most excellent for a drunken man.’ Felt quite peckish; went to get up from table, fell over the cradle, broke my shin, broke the china tea-pot in a thousand pieces; hurt the infant in the cradle very bad. Molly says, ‘Why, my dear John, I did not mean to offend you: do, my dear, get up and take tea with us: you have put a bite in your mouth since early this morning.’ Molly and the children looked so pitiful; sat down to the table again; ate with a coming stomach. 9 o’clock.—Took another glass of brandy, and went to bed; shin very sore; couldn’t sleep; shin pain’d me very bad; got up just as the clock struck twelve; finished the brandy; broken shin felt some easier; fell half asleep, dreamt I had just received a barrel of first rate Holland Gin: clock struck seven: found it all a dream: Molly crying over some embers; no wood to make a fire this morning: little Betty says,

‘Papa, get up and make mother a fire.’ Felt intolerably bad.

Feb. 17.—Head aches intolerably; feel very stupid; staggered across the street to neighbor Filpots, borrowed a little wood and some meal, to make a little mush for breakfast.—Zounds, how my head aches! A ashamed to send Betty after more brandy: poor little thing’s got no shoes: told Molly I would go this very night, and join the temperance society; she seemed much pleased, got breakfast in a hurry; very sick at the stomach; told her I couldn’t eat breakfast till I got some tansy bitters; ‘Lack-a-day! no tansy this time of the year, pap,’ said Betty; ‘I hid a dram for you,’ said Molly, handing me a glass of brandy, ‘and I hope, my dear it will be your last.’ I swear it shall, said I.—9 o’clock, A. M. Took breakfast; read tracts all day; never saw Betty and her mother so kind and good to me before; what a happy thing to be sober!—2 o’clock. Ate dinner, and read a chapter in the Holy Bible—don’t know when before.—4 o’clock. Tom Tiddle sends in his grocery bill; lack-a-day! thought to get Betty and her mother shoes with that money, but must pay my debts; always honest, God knows; paid off the bill; just 25 cents left; no one owing me; will have to go to work.—6 o’clock. Bell rung for church; went to meeting for the first time since parson Gray abused drunkards so intolerably; head ached very bad; joined the temperance society; old parson Gray seemed very glad; said I must pay 25 cents as an initiation fee; handed him the last cent between me and poverty; Molly cried for very joy, never will drink any more except in case of sickness; went home; felt quite sick and very dry; Molly finds another glass of brandy; took a little; felt much better; read tracts till bed time; Molly says they are full of fish stories; hardly know what to think of some; read a chapter in the Bible, and went to bed; slept pretty well; dreamt of my Holland Gin.

Feb. 18.—Fine morning for the season; felt very bad at the stomach; had to take some bitters before breakfast; worked hard all day, for the first time in six weeks; Molly and the children uncommonly pleasant; very tired; sick at the stomach; took only three glasses to-day, not very large; slept sound.

Feb. 19.—Quite sick at the stomach; could not eat breakfast till I had drank a glass of bitters; worked very hard to-day; quite done over with labor; drank only 3 glasses to-day; one very small, not more than a gill.

Feb. 20.—Slept sound at night; quite temperate to-day; ate breakfast on a gill of bitters; Molly still pleasant; fine day; worked hard.—4 P. M. Parson Gray and lady took tea with us; no bitters since dinner, felt sick at the stomach; took a little after parson Gray and his lady left us.

Feb. 21.—Went to church to-day; came home, read tracts all day; quite temperate, only took a little brandy before and after meals.

Feb. 22.—Attended church three times to-day; quite temperate, as yesterday; Molly still in a fine humor; determined never to get drunk again while I keep my senses. Find my credit getting up again.

Feb. 23.—Worked hard all day; drank none at all, only when the sick spells came over me, which are as regular as my meals.

Feb. 23.—Temperance society meets again to-night; worked hard all day; only took a little brandy when sick at the stomach; went to the meeting of the temperance society at 6 P. M. Never so mad in all my life; I thought when I joined the society, I was to drink a little when sick every body knows I have not been drunk for almost one week; parson Gray says we must drink none; called Tom Tiddle a murderer, a robber, a scoundrel—and abused all who took drams three times a day; said we ought to be classed with drunkards and the rabble, we were not decent men and the like; knowed myself and Tom Tiddle both decent and honest; sorry I did not give my 25 cents to him, instead of parson Gray; did not swear, but thought to myself, I’ll be d—d if I don’t go to Tiddle’s grocery and get tipsy; did go; treated the whole company to as many cocktails as they could drink; got drunk as Davy’s sow; Tim Blaberlips and Old Swill-tub got to fighting; I run up to see fair play; got knock’d down and dragged out; ‘spose I crawled home; remembered nothing more that night; they say it stormed, sleet and rain.

Feb. 25.—Woke up this morning in my own bed; Molly was sitting by its side, crying; Betty and the rest of the children shivering over a few embers; Molly wiped the blood from my face, and said, ‘My dear, what will you have for your breakfast?’ Too sick to eat till I drank a glass of brandy. 9 A. M. Neighbor Filpot came over, made a fire for Molly and the children. 10 P. M. Told Molly how I came to get drunk; she says she wishes the temperance society and Tom Tiddle were both at the d—l. 3 P. M. Too sick to eat dinner till I took another glass. Told Molly I would go and join the universalist society; she cried, and said I was bad enough already; kept my bed all the week.

Went the next Sunday to the universalist church; old parson K—looked me in the face, and said, ‘Every man is his own devil, and makes his own hell, for instance,’ said he, pointing his finger right at me, ‘that poor drunken sinner is now in hell!’ Got up, and went home madder than ever; did not swear, but said, I wish I may never see Molly & the children if I believe that sort of preaching; told Molly

ly what parson K. said; she burst into tears and declared it was as true as gospel; John, my dear John,’ said she, ‘you have not only made a hell for yourself, but for me and the children.’ Looked at poor little Betty’s naked feet, cracked with the frost; thought of my broken shin and battered nose; felt very sick at the stomach: knowed it was all the effects of brandy. Molly’s powerful logic opened my eyes to the truth of parson K.’s remarks, and I now declare I’ll never taste another drop of the cursed stuff.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRIS, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS,

W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Bedford.
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Henry Wilson, La Cole.
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Albert Chapman, Caldwell’s Manor.
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.
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Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missisquoi Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

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Vegetable Balsamic

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FOR

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,—where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Missisquoi Bay, Beardsley and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

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DR. M. HATCH’S VEGETABLE PILL CATHOLICON, the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE

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This medicine has stood the test of 20 years’ experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

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an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

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INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT. Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, wherethe medicines may be purchased—

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SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

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College Street, Burlington Vt. }
January 12 1836.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place. Frelighsburg, February, 1836.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says—‘The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union,’ the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, ‘It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.’ The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836, says, ‘the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable ‘reading matter’ than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.’

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Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Price Tole, to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Atlas, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE.

Philadelphia.